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been attributed to smallpox. It is not possible to give exactly the number of deaths, as it is impossible to know exactly the number of pilgrims. We know the number of pilgrims who arrive by sea, because each of them has to pay a teskeré, or fee; but who can state their number when they arrive through the desert?

I have, in my previous reports on the pilgrimage, given a description of the sanitary condition of Jeddah, as well as that of the holy cities.

The sanitary news from Camaran, as well as from the Hedjaz, is good. The pilgrims are arriving in good health, the number already arrived, up to the 15th instant, being 27,991.

Cholera in Egypt is abating. Since the 1st of last February no cholera case has been registered in the interior of Egypt. From the 12th instant up to the 20th of the same month no case has been registered in Alexandria. On the 21st instant 1 cholera death was registered. Since the latter date public health is good. The pilgrims who go to the Hedjaz from Suez are submitted to ten days' quarantine. At the sitting of the international sanitary commission of the 24th instant it was decided to submit these pilgrims to only five days' quarantine.

From the other provinces of the Turkish Empire sanitary news is good. In Constantinople the epidemic of influenza is abating. During the month of February last 1,428 deaths were registered, from which 8 died from smallpox.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 680,400. Total deaths, 1,296, including smallpox, 33; enteric fever, 26; scarlet fever, 47; diphtheria, 30; measles, 3, and whooping cough, 19.

BERMUDA.—Week ended April 3, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of April 11, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 146 deaths in this city during the week ended April 9, 1896. Two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 2 by enteric fever, 6 by pernicious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 2 by dysentery, 13 by enteritis, 5 by smallpox, 1 by glanders, 5 by pneumonia, and 5 by the grippe. The 2 deaths by yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of February, 1896. Estimated population, 78,482. Total deaths, 199, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19, and enteric fever, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 28 correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz, 11.7, and the highest in Manchester, viz, 26.1 a thousand.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 56,000. Total deaths, 819, including 115 from beriberi.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

[illegible]